GenCore version 5.1.4_p5_4578

OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: March 26, 2003, 11:15:29 ; Search time 179.455 Seconds
(without alignments)
263.532 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-10-086-184-2
Perfect score: 21
Sequence: 1 gtgctactgatagagtgtacc 21

Scoring table: IDENTITY_NUC
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 1.0

Searched: 2185239 seqs, 1125999159 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 2063506

Minimum DB seq length: 0
Maximum DB seq length: 40

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 45 summaries

Database : N_Geneseq_101002:*
1: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1980.DAT:*
2: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1981.DAT:*
3: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1982.DAT:*
4: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1983.DAT:*
5: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1984.DAT:*
6: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1985.DAT:*
7: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1986.DAT:*
8: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1987.DAT:*
9: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1988.DAT:*
10: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1989.DAT:*
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12: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1991.DAT:*
13: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1992.DAT:*
14: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1993.DAT:*
15: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1994.DAT:*
16: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1995.DAT:*
17: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1996.DAT:*
18: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1997.DAT:*
19: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1998.DAT:*
20: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA1999.DAT:*
21: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA2000.DAT:*
22: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA2001A.DAT:*
23: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA2001B.DAT:*
24: /SIDS2/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-embl/NA2002.DAT:*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

	Result No.	Score	% Query Match	Length	DB	ID	Description
c	1	14.6	69.5	30	21	AAC93561	Cat flea HMT allan
	2	13.8	65.7	24	20	AAX59144	Pea plastid phosph
c	3	13.6	64.8	25	19	AAV39775	Oligonucleotide SE
c	4	13.4	63.8	21	20	AAX87770	Insectidical pepti
c	5	13.2	62.9	33	24	ABN85553	Human large protei
c	6	12.8	61.0	26	19	AAV39091	Human tumour necro
c	7	12.8	61.0	26	21	AAA37780	Human TNFR-6 alpha
c	8	12.8	61.0	26	24	AAD33289	Human TNFR-6alpha
c	9	12.6	60.0	24	24	ABA96866	Human p34cdc2-rela
c	10	12.6	60.0	27	21	AAZ30299	Primer 23540 used
c	11	12.4	59.0	20	24	AAD34709	3' end PCR primer
	12	12.4	59.0	23	24	AAD34699	Tet operator fragm
	13	12.4	59.0	31	24	AAD34703	Tet operator and M
	14	12.4	59.0	32	21	AAA62281	Sample oligo 1411-
	15	12.4	59.0	36	24	AAD34707	Tet operator and M
c	16	12.2	58.1	24	24	ABQ00343	Oligonucleotide ad
c	17	12.2	58.1	24	24	ABQ04659	Oligonucleotide ad
	18	12.2	58.1	24	24	ABQ04700	Oligonucleotide ad
c	19	12.2	58.1	24	24	ABQ10987	Oligonucleotide ad
	20	12.2	58.1	24	24	ABQ11028	Oligonucleotide ad
c	21	12.2	58.1	25	24	ABQ12523	Oligonucleotide ad
	22	12.2	58.1	25	24	ABQ12564	Oligonucleotide ad
c	23	12.2	58.1	26	22	AAF17279	Information carryi
	24	12.2	58.1	26	22	AAF17280	Information carryi
	25	12.2	58.1	26	24	AAI67713	Early paired-domai
	26	12.2	58.1	27	16	AAQ79546	PCR primer MBL on
c	27	12.2	58.1	32	16	AAQ80094	Primer for 5'RACE.
c	28	12.2	58.1	32	16	AAQ85023	Primer for amplifi
c	29	12.2	58.1	32	21	AAZ90243	Lactococcus lactis
c	30	12.2	58.1	33	16	AAQ79563	PCR primer MBL002.
	31	12.2	58.1	35	22	AAS00709	Reverse PCR primer
	32	12.2	58.1	35	24	AAD38177	NOV3 cDNA amplifyi
	33	12.2	58.1	40	22	AAH50180	Bacterial 23S/5S R
	34	12.2	58.1	40	24	ABN81285	Beet promoter poly
	35	12	57.1	13	23	ABC21076	Oligonucleotide SE
c	36	12	57.1	13	23	ABC21077	Oligonucleotide SE
c	37	12	57.1	21	21	AAZ69989	Human biallelic ma
c	38	12	57.1	22	12	AAQ10041	LTR1 primer specif
c	39	12	57.1	24	20	AAV63683	HIV-2 long termina
c	40	12	57.1	24	21	AAA96556	Forward PCR primer
c	41	12	57.1	24	21	AAA73989	HIV primer 2LTRe.
c	42	12	57.1	24	21	AAA74614	HIV-2 PCR primer 2
c	43	12	57.1	24	22	AAF77294	PCR primer specifi
c	44	12	57.1	25	22	AAI62113	Soybean 318013 reg
	45	12	57.1	33	14	AAQ46399	HAV capture probe

ALIGNMENTS

RESULT 1
AAC93561/c
ID AAC93561 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
AC AAC93561;
XX
DT 19-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Cat flea HMT allantoinase PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:50.
XX
KW Cat flea; hindgut and Malpighian tubule; HMT; head and nerve cord; HNC;
KW flea infestation; vaccine; antiparasitic; therapeutic target;
KW diagnosis; detection; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Ctenocephalides felis.
XX
PN WO200061621-A2.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 07-APR-2000; 2000WO-US09437.
XX
PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-0128704.
XX
PA (HESK-) HESKA CORP.
XX
PI Brandt KS, Gaines PJ, Stinchcomb DT, Wisnewski N;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-656323/63.
XX
PT Flea Malpighian tubule and head and nerve cord tissue derived nucleic
PT acids useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of flea

PT infestations -
XX
PS Example 4; Page 256; 964pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to novel cat flea (Ctenocephalides felis) nucleic
CC acids which are expressed in hindgut and Malpighian tubule (HMT) tissue
CC or head and nerve cord (HNC) tissue. The invention also relates to the
CC encoded proteins. The invention additionally encompasses expression
CC constructs, recombinant viruses and recombinant cells comprising the
CC nucleic acids of the invention, recombinant production of the proteins,
CC antibodies against the proteins, a method of identifying inhibitors of
CC the proteins, and compositions comprising the inhibitors for
CC administration to an animal. The nucleic acids, and the proteins they
CC encode may be used in the prevention, treatment and diagnosis of diseases
CC associated with flea infestations. For example, the nucleic acids may be
CC used to produce an HMT or HNC protein according to standard recombinant
CC DNA methodology by inserting the nucleic acids into a host cell and
CC culturing the cell to express the protein. The HMT and HNC nucleic acids
CC may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic assays (e.g., PCR) to detect
CC and quantitate the presence of cat flea or other homologous nucleic acid
CC sequences in samples. They may also be used to study the expression and
CC function of the proteins and their role in metabolism. The HMT and HNC
CC proteins may be used as antigens in the production of specific
CC antibodies, and in assays to identify modulators (agonists and
CC antagonists) of HMT and/or HNC protein expression and activity. The
CC anti-HMT/HNC protein antibodies and antagonists may also be used to
CC downregulate protein expression and activity. The antibodies may also be
CC used as diagnostic agents for detecting the presence of flea polypeptides
CC in samples (e.g., by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)). The
CC present sequence represents a PCR primer used in an exemplification
CC to isolate and amplify a cat flea cDNA of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 69.5%; Score 14.6; DB 21; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 GTGCTACTGATAGAGTGTACC 21
||||| || | |||| |||||
Db 23 GTGCTTCTAAAAGAGGGTACC 3

RESULT 2
AAX59144
ID AAX59144 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAX59144;
XX
DT 06-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Pea plastid phosphoglucomutase PCR primer PGM-R1816.
XX
KW Pea; bsg gene; mutant; plastid phosphoglucomutase;
KW sweetness; disease resistance; transgenic plant; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Pisum sativum.
XX
PN WO9929161-A1.
XX
PD 17-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 07-DEC-1998; 98WO-US25912.
XX
PR 29-JAN-1998; 98US-0015711.
PR 08-DEC-1997; 97US-0986616.
XX
PA (SEMI-) SEMINIS VEGETABLE SEEDS INC.
XX
PI Burgess D, Webster D;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-394908/33.
XX
PT A Pisum sativum variety containing a recessive bsg gene
XX
PS Example 7; Page 8; 109pp; English.
XX
CC This oligonucleotide, termed PGM-R1816, was used as a PCR primer
CC in the amplification of pea plastid phosphoglucomutase (PGM)
CC cDNA. The invention relates to a new variety of pea that is
CC resistant to Fusarium wilt fungus and powdery mildew fungus
CC and which contains, within its genome, a homozygous recessive
CC gene, i.e. the bsg gene (see AAX59136), which codes for PGM. The
CC bsg gene contains a mutation in an intron 3' splice site.
CC Wild-type plastid PGM cDNA (see AAX59146) and 3 mutant plastid PGM
CC cDNAs (see AAX59147-49) have been isolated by PCR. A claimed Pisum
CC sativum variety that contains the mutant bsg gene within its
CC genome produces peas that exhibit a lower level of starch, an
CC elevated level of sucrose and a decreased level of alcohol
CC insoluble solids, which correlates with high product quality.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 65.7%; Score 13.8; DB 20; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 GTGCTACTGATAGAGTG 17
|||| |||| |||||||
Db 8 GTGCAACTGTTAGAGTG 24

RESULT 3
AAV39775/c
ID AAV39775 standard; cDNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AAV39775;
XX
DT 28-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:293 from WO9820166.
XX
KW Mass spectrometry; diagnosis; detection; biological sample; infection;
KW genetic disease; chromosomal abnormality; identification; heredity;
KW pathogenic organism; telomerase activity; oncogene mutation;
KW cancer-specific sequence; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9820166-A2.
XX
PD 14-MAY-1998.
XX
PF 06-NOV-1997; 97WO-US20444.
XX
PR 08-OCT-1997; 97US-0947801.
PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0744481.
PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0744590.
PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0746036.
PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0746055.
PR 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0786988.
PR 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0787639.
PR 19-SEP-1997; 97US-0933792.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
PI Braun A, Damhoffer-Demar B, Fu D, Higgins GS, Jurinke C;
PI Koster H, Little DP, Lough DM, Siegert CW, Tang K;
PI Van Den Boom D, Xiang G;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-286975/25.
XX
PT Sequencing nucleic acid by mass spectrometric analysis - for
PT detecting nucleic acids, telomerase activity, oncogene mutations, or
PT cancer-specific sequences, for diagnosis of disease

```
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 328; 478pp; English.
XX
CC   A process has been developed for determining the sequence of a target
CC   nucleic acid. The process comprises: (i) generating at least two
CC   fragments (F) from the target nucleic acid; and (ii) analysing F by
CC   mass spectrometry (MS). The sequences in AAV39483 to AAV39592 are
CC   specifically claimed primers for use in the mass spectrometric analysis
CC   of the above process. The process is used to detect genetic diseases
CC   (e.g. haemophilia, thalassemia, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, Alzheimer's
CC   disease, cystic fibrosis and many others) or chromosomal abnormalities
CC   (or predisposition); infections and cancers; also for establishing
CC   identity and heredity. Particular applications are diagnosis of
CC   neuroblastoma, detecting telomerase, determining family relationships
CC   and HLA compatibility, and in genetic fingerprinting. Compared with
CC   known methods using MS, this process requires fewer specific reagents
CC   and is better suited to automation. Extended primers are shorter;
CC   primer annealing is more efficient and the process allows detection of
CC   many sequences simultaneously. The present sequence represent an
CC   oligonucleotide from the present invention, which is not actually
CC   specified within the specification, only within the sequence listing.
XX
SQ   Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;

  Query Match             64.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 19;  Length 25;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1 GTGCTACTGATAGAGTGTAC 20
           || |||||||||||   |||
Db      20 GTTCTACTGATAGAAATTAC 1


RESULT 4
AAX87770/c
ID   AAX87770 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAX87770;
XX
DT   09-NOV-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Insectidical peptide EF40 5' RACE primer EF40-R6.
XX
KW   Insecticide; EF40; biological control; insect control;
KW   transgenic plant; insect resistance; crop protection; tobacco;
KW   cotton; PCR; primer; RACE; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Beauveria bassiana.
XX
PN   WO9941393-A1.
XX
PD   19-AUG-1999.
XX
PF   16-FEB-1999;   99WO-GB00465.
XX
PR   23-DEC-1998;   98GB-0028638.
PR   17-FEB-1998;   98GB-0003361.
XX
PA   (ZENE ) ZENECA LTD.
XX
PI   Acland DP,  Blake AN,  Lee MD,  Osborn RW,  Robinson MP;
PI   Windass JD;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-518453/43.
XX
PT   New polycysteine peptides from Beauvaria for control of insect pests
XX
PS   Example 6; Fig 9; 80pp; English.
XX
CC   Primer EF40-R6 is a reverse primer used in the 5' RACE amplification
CC   of Beauveria bassiana strain CRW 148wa(1) (IMI 37923) cDNA.  PCR,
CC   3' and 5' RACE were used to obtain the natural coding sequence (see
CC   AAX87734) for the EF40 insecticidal peptide (see AAY06650).  The
CC   invention provides: insecticidal peptides (see AAY06648-52) derived
CC   from EF40; nucleotide sequences that encode such peptides; vectors,
CC   especially recombinant insect viruses; insect resistant transgenic
CC   plants; prokaryotic host cells; insecticidal compositions
CC   comprising an insecticidal peptide or a recombinant insect virus;
CC   and methods of killing or controlling insect pests using such
CC   compositions or by cultivation of a transgenic plant expressing the
CC   insecticidal peptide.
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

  Query Match             63.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 20;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1 GTGCTACTGATAGAG 15
           | ||||||||||||||
Db      18 GCGCTACTGATAGAG 4


RESULT 5
ABN85553/c
ID   ABN85553 standard; DNA; 33 BP.
XX
AC   ABN85553;
XX
DT   04-SEP-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human large protein 9.24 PCR primer SEQ ID NO 6.
XX
KW   Human; large protein 9.24; embryonic development deformity; tumour;
KW   protein metabolism disturbance; immunologic system disturbance;
KW   PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   CN1333276-A.
XX
PD   30-JAN-2002.
XX
PF   07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-0117096.
XX
PR   07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-0117096.
XX
PA   (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIODOOR GENE DEV CO LTD.
XX
PI   Mao Y,  Xie Y;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-305593/35.
XX
PT   Novel polypeptide human large protein 9.24 and polynucleotide for
PT   encoding the polypeptide -
XX
PS   Example 4; Page 20 (Disclosure); 34pp; Chinese.
XX
CC   The invention relates to human large protein 9.24, the polynucleotide
CC   encoding said polypeptide and the method for producing this polypeptide
CC   by DNA recombination technology. The invention also discloses the method
CC   for curing several diseases, such as embryonic development deformity,
CC   protein metabolism disturbance, tumour and immunologic system disturbance
CC   disease by said polypeptide. The invention also discloses an antagonist
CC   for resisting the polypeptide and its therapeutic action and also
CC   discloses the application of polynucleotide coding this novel human large
CC   protein 9.24. The present sequence is that of a human large protein
CC   9.24 PCR primer, useful in examples of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 33 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 6 G; 14 T; 0 other;

  Query Match             62.9%;  Score 13.2;  DB 24;  Length 33;
  Best Local Similarity   83.3%;  Pred. No. 2.3e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    3;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;
```

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Qy      2 TGCTACTGATAGAGTGTA 19
          ||| || |||||| ||||
Db     28 TGCCACAGATAGAATGTA 11
```

RESULT 6
AAV39091/c
ID AAV39091 standard; cDNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAV39091;
XX
DT 26-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour necrosis factor receptor-6 alpha cDNA reverse primer 2.
XX
KW Human tumour necrosis factor receptor-6 alpha; TNFR-6 alpha; TNFR-6 beta;
KW endothelial cells; keratinocytes; normal prostate; apoptosis; PCR;
KW prostate tumour tissue; primer; amplification; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9830694-A2.
XX
PD 16-JUL-1998.
XX
PF 13-JAN-1998; 98WO-US00153.
XX
PR 14-JAN-1997; 97US-0035496.
XX
PA (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.
XX
PI Ebner R, Feng P, Gentz RL, Ni J, Ruben SM, Yu G;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-399142/34.
XX
PT Human tumour necrosis factor receptors 6-alpha and 6-beta - used in
PT the diagnosis of immune system-related disorder(s)
XX
PS Example 2; Page 53; 91pp; English.
XX
CC The reverse and forward (AAV39090) primers were used to amplify the
CC full length human tumour necrosis factor receptor-6 alpha (TNFR-6
CC alpha) cDNA (AAV39085). The PCR product was used for expressing the
CC TNFR-6 alpha protein (AAW63622). The invention provides for TNFR-6
CC alpha cDNA and TNFR-6 beta cDNA (AAV39086), and the TNFR-6 alpha and
CC TNFR-6 beta (AAW63623) proteins they encode, respectively. TNFR-6 alpha
CC and TNFR-6 beta are members of the tumour necrosis factor receptor
CC (TNFR) family. TNFRs are expressed in endothelial cells, keratinocytes,
CC normal prostate and prostate tumour tissue. For a number of disorders
CC of these cells, particularly of the immune system, substantially altered
CC (whether increased or decreased) levels of TNFR-6 alpha and/or TNFR-6
CC beta gene expression can be detected, therefore the TNFR-6 alpha and
CC TNFR-6 beta polypeptides, nucleic acids and antibodies are claimed to
CC be useful in the diagnosis of such disorders. Mutations of the TNFR-6
CC alpha and TNFR-6 beta genes can also be detected. The TNFR polypeptides
CC are also claimed to be useful for identifying ligands which may be
CC useful in the treatment of apoptosis related disorders.
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

```
  Query Match             61.0%;  Score 12.8;  DB 19;  Length 26;
  Best Local Similarity   87.5%;  Pred. No. 3.5e+03;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy      6 ACTGATAGAGTGTACC 21
          ||||| |||| |||||
Db     19 ACTGAAAGAGGGTACC 4
```

RESULT 7
AAA37780/c
ID AAA37780 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC AAA37780;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFR-6 alpha coding sequence PCR primer.
XX
KW Human; Tumour necrosis factor receptor 6; TNFR-6alpha; TNFR-6beta;
KW ocular neovascularisation; solid tumour; malignancy; prostate cancer;
KW breast cancer; colon cancer; diabetic retinopathy; microbial infection;
KW pre-maturity macular degeneration; allergy; inflammation; tissue damage;
KW thyroid associated opthalmopathy; cell damage; parasitic infection;
KW bone disease; osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
KW neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; immune disorder;
KW graft rejection; rheumatism; liver disease; autoimmune diabetes; asthma;
KW psoriasis; septic shock; ulcerative colitis; therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200052028-A1.
XX
PD 08-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 03-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US05686.
XX
PR 04-MAR-1999; 99US-0121774.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0124092.
PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131279.
PR 30-APR-1999; 99US-0131964.
PR 02-AUG-1999; 99US-0146371.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0168235.
XX
PA (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.
XX
PI Gentz RL, Ni J, Ebner R, Yu G, Ruben SM, Feng P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-572174/53.
XX
PT Nucleic acids encoding human tumour necrosis factor receptor (TNFR)
PT proteins TNFR-6alpha and TNFR-6beta, useful for treating e.g.
PT Alzheimer's disease, osteoporosis and graft rejection -
XX
PS Example 2; Page 218; 332pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolated DNA encoding
CC the human tumour necrosis factor receptor 6 alpha (TNFR-6alpha) of
CC the invention. The TNFR-6alpha and TNFR-6beta DNA and protein sequences
CC can be used in the prevention, treatment and diagnosis of diseases
CC associated with inappropriate TNFR expression. The nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, antibodies, agonists and antagonists against them may
CC be used for the treatment of a range of conditions such as disorders
CC associated with neovascularisation (especially ocular
CC neovascularisation) (such as solid tumours and malignancies (e.g.
CC prostate cancer, breast cancer and colon cancer), diabetic retinopathy
CC and pre-maturity macular degeneration), allergies, inflammation,
CC thyroid associated opthalmopathy tissue/cell damage, wounds, microbial
CC and parasitic infections, bone disease (e.g. osteoporosis),
CC atherosclerosis, pain, cardiovascular disease (e.g. stroke),
CC neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease), immune
CC disorders (e.g. graft rejection), rheumatism, liver disease,
CC autoimmune diabetes, asthma, psoriasis, septic shock and ulcerative
CC colitis.
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

```
  Query Match             61.0%;  Score 12.8;  DB 21;  Length 26;
  Best Local Similarity   87.5%;  Pred. No. 3.5e+03;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy      6 ACTGATAGAGTGTACC 21
          ||||| |||| |||||
Db     19 ACTGAAAGAGGGTACC 4
```

```
RESULT 8
AAD33289/c
ID   AAD33289 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
AC   AAD33289;
XX
DT   01-JUL-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human TNFR-6alpha DNA amplifying 3' PCR primer.
XX
KW   Human; tumour necrosis factor receptor; TNFR-6alpha; TNFR-6beta; therapy;
KW   immune system-related disorder; inflammatory disease; immunosuppressive;
KW   bowel disease; encephalitis; atherosclerosis; gastrointestinal-Gen;
KW   autoimmune disease; systemic lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   multiple sclerosis; Crohn's disease; autoimmune encephalitis; allergy;
KW   graft versus host disease; GVHD; antiinflammatory; psoriasis; arthritis;
KW   neuroprotective; antiarteriosclerotic; dermatological; asthma; PCR;
KW   primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200218622-A2.
XX
PD   07-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   24-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US26396.
XX
PR   25-AUG-2000; 2000US-227598P.
PR   21-NOV-2000; 2000US-252131P.
PR   06-JUL-2001; 2001US-303224P.
XX
PA   (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.
XX
PI   Gentz RL,  Ebner R,  Yu G,  Ruben SM,  Ni J,  Feng P;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-281068/32.
XX
PT   Novel nucleic acid molecules comprising a polynucleotide encoding human
PT   tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR)-6alpha and 6beta polypeptides
PT   useful for treating disease e.g. inflammatory and autoimmune disorders
PT   -
XX
PS   Example 3b; Page 189; 350pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to human tumour necrosis factor receptor (TNFR)-
CC   6alpha and 6beta protein and their corresponding nucleic acids. The
CC   invention provides screening methods for identifying agonists and
CC   antagonists of TNFR-6alpha and 6beta activity. The invention also
CC   provides diagnostic and therapeutic methods for detecting and treating
CC   immune system-related disorders. The method is useful for treating or
CC   preventing an inflammatory disease or disorder selected from bowel
CC   disease, encephalitis, atherosclerosis and psoriasis, an autoimmune
CC   disease or disorder selected from systemic lupus erythematosus,
CC   arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, Crohn's disease,
CC   and autoimmune encephalitis, graft versus host disease (GVHD), and an
CC   allergy or asthma. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for
CC   amplifying DNA encoding human TNFR-6alpha protein.
XX
SQ   Sequence 26 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

  Query Match             61.0%;  Score 12.8;  DB 24;  Length 26;
  Best Local Similarity   87.5%;  Pred. No. 3.5e+03;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       6 ACTGATAGAGTGTACC 21
           ||||| |||| |||||
Db      19 ACTGAAAGAGGGTACC 4


RESULT 9
ABA96866/c
ID   ABA96866 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC   ABA96866;
XX
DT   02-MAY-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human p34cdc2-related protein kinase 9 RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:3.
XX
KW   Human; p34cdc2-related protein kinase 9; recombinant production;
KW   malignant tumour; cancer; blood disease; HIV infection; gene therapy;
KW   human immunodeficiency virus; immune disorder; inflammatory condition;
KW   psoriasis; heteroplasia; cytostatic; anti-HIV; antiinflammatory;
KW   immunomodulator; reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200198320-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2001.
XX
PF   14-MAY-2001; 2001WO-CN00772.
XX
PR   16-MAY-2000; 2000CN-0115708.
XX
PA   (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
XX
PI   Mao Y,  Xie Y;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-090428/12.
XX
PT   Human p34cdc2 related protein kinase 9 and encoding polynucleotide,
PT   used in diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human
PT   inflammation -
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 18; 40pp; Chinese.
XX
CC   The invention relates to human p34cdc2 related protein kinase 9
CC   (AAM49087), nucleic acids encoding it (ABA96865), and a method for the
CC   recombinant production of p34cdc2 related protein kinase 9. The protein
CC   has a molecular weight of 9 kD. The present invention additionally
CC   discloses an antagonist of p34cdc2 related protein kinase 9 for
CC   therapeutic use, and an antibody which specifically binds to p34cdc2
CC   related protein kinase 9. p34cdc2 related protein kinase 9, and
CC   nucleotides which encode it may be used for treating a variety of
CC   diseases, such as malignant tumours, blood diseases, HIV (human
CC   immunodeficiency virus) infection, immune disorders, inflammatory
CC   conditions, psoriasis and heteroplasia. The protein may also be used to
CC   screen for modulators of its activity or for peptide fingerprinting
CC   identification. The polynucleotide can be used as a primer for nucleic
CC   acid amplification reactions or as a probe for hybridisation reactions,
CC   or in producing gene chips or microarrays. Sequences ABA96866-ABA96867
CC   represent reverse transcription-PCR (RT-PCR) primers used in an
CC   exemplification of the invention to isolate human p34cdc2 related protein
CC   kinase 9 cDNA.
XX
SQ   Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

  Query Match             60.0%;  Score 12.6;  DB 24;  Length 24;
  Best Local Similarity   78.9%;  Pred. No. 4.4e+03;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       3 GCTACTGATAGAGTGTACC 21
           |||| |||| | || ||||
Db      19 GCTAGTGATGGGGTTTACC 1


RESULT 10
AAZ30299/c
ID   AAZ30299 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ30299;
XX
DT   11-FEB-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer 23540 used to amplify the left terminus of Ad5.
```

XX
KW Adenovirus gene transfer system; trans-complementation; VAI gene;
KW VAII gene; gene transfer vector; gene therapy; dystrophin;
KW coagulation factor VII; cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator protein;
KW ornithine transcarbamylase; alpha1-antitrypsin; Rb; p53; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Adenovirus.
XX
PN WO9953089-A1.
XX
PD 21-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US06522.
XX
PR 16-APR-1998; 98US-0060828.
XX
PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
PI Kochanek S, Schiedner G;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013104/01.
XX
PT New adenovirus gene transfer vector, used for expressing foreign genes
PT encoding, e.g. dystrophin and alpha-1 antitrypsin Rb or p53 -
XX
PS Example 1; Page 42; 73pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAZ30298-99 were used to amplify the left terminus of
CC Adenovirus type 5 (Ad5), in the course of the invention. The
CC amplified sequence was used to construct an adenovirus gene transfer
CC system that uses a trans-complementation between the VAI and VAII genes
CC to provide efficient transfection. The gene transfer vector comprises,
CC in 5' to 3' orientation a first Ad inverted terminal repeat (ITR); an
CC Ad VAI gene and/or VAII gene; a gene foreign to Ad, where the gene is
CC operably linked to a promoter functional in Ad target cells; and a
CC second Ad ITR. The gene transfer vectors can carry large amounts (e.g.
CC 28-32kb) of foreign DNA. All of the viral genes encoding AV proteins
CC can be substituted by foreign DNA so that the immunogenicity of the
CC recombinant AV particles can be reduced or abolished. The vectors can
CC be used for introducing and expressing foreign genes in Ad target cells,
CC e.g. for gene therapy. The foreign gene may encode for e.g. a protein
CC selected from dystrophin, coagulation factor VII, cystic fibrosis
CC transmembrane regulator protein, ornithine transcarbamylase,
CC alpha1-antitrypsin, Rb and p53.
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 11 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 60.0%; Score 12.6; DB 21; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.5e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       1 GTGCTACTGATAGAGTGTA 19
           ||| |||| |||| || ||
Db      24 GTGTTACTCATAGCGTCTA 6
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RESULT 11
AAD34709/c
ID AAD34709 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD34709;
XX
DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE 3' end PCR primer Rtrip used in generating tripleX truncated promoter.
XX
KW Tetracycline repressor; TR; tetracycline operator cassette; promoter;
KW transcriptional terminator; enhancer; plant herbicide resistant; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Cauliflower mosaic virus.
XX
PN WO200220811-A2.
XX
PD 14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-EP10315.
XX
PR 09-SEP-2000; 2000US-231522P.
XX
PA (BADI) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
XX
PI Golovko A, Hall G;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-339804/37.
XX
PT Novel tetracycline repressor and/or tetracycline operator cassette
PT having promoters, transcriptional termination sequences, enhancer
PT sequences and coding region of desired polynucleotide for modulating
PT gene expression -
XX
PS Example 1; Fig 29F; 193pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a novel tetracycline repressor (TR) and/
CC or tetracycline operator cassette, comprising a promoter operably linked
CC to TR coding sequence, a transcriptional terminator sequence and two
CC enhancer sequences and another promoter with at least one of tetracycline
CC operator sequences, coding region of a desired polynucleotide, second
CC transcriptional terminator sequence located 3' of the polynucleotide and
CC two enhancer sequences. The invention is useful for modulating the
CC expression of a gene in a plant; for making a plant herbicide resistant;
CC and for expressing the desired gene in specific plant tissues. The
CC invention is useful as a substitute for tetracycline, any currently known
CC tetracycline analogue, and/or any known analogues functional equivalents.
CC The tetracycline analogue and/or equivalent may have inherent properties
CC that make it advantageous to its application in a tetracycline inducible
CC system. For e.g. when compared to tetracycline, known tetracycline
CC analogue or known tetracycline functional equivalents. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer which is used in generating tripleX truncated
CC promoter.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match 59.0%; Score 12.4; DB 24; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.5e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       6 ACTGATAGAGTGTA 19
           | ||||||||||||
Db      20 AGTGATAGAGTGTA 7
```

RESULT 12
AAD34699
ID AAD34699 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAD34699;
XX
DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Tet operator fragment DNA, tetO-r used to construct promoter cassettes.
XX
KW Tetracycline repressor; TR; tetracycline operator cassette; promoter;
KW transcriptional terminator; enhancer; plant herbicide resistant; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200220811-A2.
XX
PD 14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-EP10315.
XX
PR 09-SEP-2000; 2000US-231522P.
XX

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PA   (BADI ) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
XX
PI   Golovko A,  Hall G;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-339804/37.
XX
PT   Novel tetracycline repressor and/or tetracycline operator cassette
PT   having promoters, transcriptional termination sequences, enhancer
PT   sequences and coding region of desired polynucleotide for modulating
PT   gene expression  -
XX
PS   Example 1; Fig 29F; 193pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a novel tetracycline repressor (TR) and/
CC   or tetracycline operator cassette, comprising a promoter operably linked
CC   to TR coding sequence, a transcriptional terminator sequence and two
CC   enhancer sequences and another promoter with at least one of tetracycline
CC   operator sequences, coding region of a desired polynucleotide, second
CC   transcriptional terminator sequence located 3' of the polynucleotide and
CC   two enhancer sequences. The invention is useful for modulating the
CC   expression of a gene in a plant; for making a plant herbicide resistant;
CC   and for expressing the desired gene in specific plant tissues. The
CC   invention is useful as a substitute for tetracycline, any currently known
CC   tetracycline analogue, and/or any known analogues functional equivalents.
CC   The tetracycline analogue and/or equivalent may have inherent properties
CC   that make it advantageous to its application in a tetracycline inducible
CC   system. For e.g. when compared to tetracycline, known tetracycline
CC   analogue or known tetracycline functional equivalents. The present
CC   sequence is tet operator fragment DNA used in constructing the 35S- and
CC   MAS-based promoter cassettes.
XX
SQ   Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

  Query Match             59.0%;  Score 12.4;  DB 24;  Length 23;
  Best Local Similarity   92.9%;  Pred. No. 5.6e+03;
  Matches   13;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       6 ACTGATAGAGTGTA 19
           |||||||||||| |
Db      10 ACTGATAGAGTGCA 23


RESULT 13
AAD34703
ID   AAD34703 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
AC   AAD34703;
XX
DT   16-JUL-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tet operator and MAS tata fragment DNA, tetO-tata-r.
XX
KW   Tetracycline repressor; TR; tetracycline operator cassette; promoter;
KW   transcriptional terminator; enhancer; plant herbicide resistant; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200220811-A2.
XX
PD   14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-EP10315.
XX
PR   09-SEP-2000; 2000US-231522P.
XX
PA   (BADI ) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
XX
PI   Golovko A,  Hall G;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-339804/37.
XX
PT   Novel tetracycline repressor and/or tetracycline operator cassette
PT   having promoters, transcriptional termination sequences, enhancer
PT   sequences and coding region of desired polynucleotide for modulating
PT   gene expression  -
XX
PS   Example 1; Fig 29F; 193pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a novel tetracycline repressor (TR) and/
CC   or tetracycline operator cassette, comprising a promoter operably linked
CC   to TR coding sequence, a transcriptional terminator sequence and two
CC   enhancer sequences and another promoter with at least one of tetracycline
CC   operator sequences, coding region of a desired polynucleotide, second
CC   transcriptional terminator sequence located 3' of the polynucleotide and
CC   two enhancer sequences. The invention is useful for modulating the
CC   expression of a gene in a plant; for making a plant herbicide resistant;
CC   and for expressing the desired gene in specific plant tissues. The
CC   invention is useful as a substitute for tetracycline, any currently known
CC   tetracycline analogue, and/or any known analogues functional equivalents.
CC   The tetracycline analogue and/or equivalent may have inherent properties
CC   that make it advantageous to its application in a tetracycline inducible
CC   system. For e.g. when compared to tetracycline, known tetracycline
CC   analogue or known tetracycline functional equivalents. The present
CC   sequence is tet operator and MAS tata fragment DNA used in constructing
CC   the 35S- and MAS-based promoter cassettes.
XX
SQ   Sequence 31 BP; 12 A; 5 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 other;

  Query Match             59.0%;  Score 12.4;  DB 24;  Length 31;
  Best Local Similarity   92.9%;  Pred. No. 5.8e+03;
  Matches   13;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       6 ACTGATAGAGTGTA 19
           |||||||||||| |
Db      18 ACTGATAGAGTGCA 31


RESULT 14
AAA62281
ID   AAA62281 standard; DNA; 32 BP.
XX
AC   AAA62281;
XX
DT   21-NOV-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   Sample oligo 1411-1G.
XX
KW   Sample oligo; microsatellite; repeat sequence length determination;
KW   discontinuous primer extension; capture oligo;
KW   genetic polymorphism detection; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   repeat_region   7..32
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT   primer_bind     10..32
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /bound_moiety= "synthetic capture oligo"
XX
PN   WO200032824-A2.
XX
PD   08-JUN-2000.
XX
PF   01-DEC-1999;   99WO-US28584.
XX
PR   03-DEC-1998;   98US-0205114.
XX
PA   (PEKE ) PERKIN-ELMER CORP.
XX
PI   Livak KJ,  Lowe AL,  Blasband AJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-412360/35.
XX
PT   Determining number of repeat units in a target region for identifying
PT   genetic polymorphisms involves using discontinuous primer extension
```

PT reaction -
XX
PS Example C; Page 32; 51pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a sample oligo used to demonstrate a method for
CC determining the length of nucleic acid repeat sequences by discontinuous
CC primer extension. Four sample oligos were prepared to represent four
CC different microsatellite alleles. The sequences were incubated with
CC an array of synthetic complementary capture oligonucleotides immobilised
CC on a solid support. Replicate slides were subjected to different
CC numbers of extension cycles and the slides were then viewed using
CC an imaging fluorimeter. During discontinuous primer extension, the
CC capture oligo is extended in discrete increments corresponding to a
CC single repeat unit. Following each increment, a detection step is
CC performed in which a modulation in a signal is detected when the oligo
CC has been extended by an amount equal to the total length of a repeat
CC region. By counting the number of increments of discrete primer
CC extension required to cause a modulation in the signal, the number of
CC repeat units making up the repeat region is determined. The method is
CC useful for detecting genetic polymorphism.
XX
SQ Sequence 32 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 9 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 59.0%; Score 12.4; DB 21; Length 32;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.9e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 6 ACTGATAGAGTGTA 19
||||||| ||||||
Db 7 ACTGATAAAGTGTA 20

RESULT 15
AAD34707
ID AAD34707 standard; DNA; 36 BP.
XX
AC AAD34707;
XX
DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Tet operator and MAS caat-tata fragment DNA, tetO-caat-tata-r.
XX
KW Tetracycline repressor; TR; tetracycline operator cassette; promoter;
KW transcriptional terminator; enhancer; plant herbicide resistant; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200220811-A2.
XX
PD 14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-EP10315.
XX
PR 09-SEP-2000; 2000US-231522P.
XX
PA (BADI) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
XX
PI Golovko A, Hall G;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-339804/37.
XX
PT Novel tetracycline repressor and/or tetracycline operator cassette
PT having promoters, transcriptional termination sequences, enhancer
PT sequences and coding region of desired polynucleotide for modulating
PT gene expression -
XX
PS Example 1; Fig 29F; 193pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a novel tetracycline repressor (TR) and/
CC or tetracycline operator cassette, comprising a promoter operably linked
CC to TR coding sequence, a transcriptional terminator sequence and two
CC enhancer sequences and another promoter with at least one of tetracycline
CC operator sequences, coding region of a desired polynucleotide, second
CC transcriptional terminator sequence located 3' of the polynucleotide and
CC two enhancer sequences. The invention is useful for modulating the
CC expression of a gene in a plant; for making a plant herbicide resistant;
CC and for expressing the desired gene in specific plant tissues. The
CC invention is useful as a substitute for tetracycline, any currently known
CC tetracycline analogue, and/or any known analogues functional equivalents.
CC The tetracycline analogue and/or equivalent may have inherent properties
CC that make it advantageous to its application in a tetracycline inducible
CC system. For e.g. when compared to tetracycline, known tetracycline
CC analogue or known tetracycline functional equivalents. The present
CC sequence is tet operator and MAS caat-tata fragment DNA used in
CC constructing the 35S- and MAS-based promoter cassettes.
XX
SQ Sequence 36 BP; 10 A; 7 C; 5 G; 14 T; 0 other;

Query Match 59.0%; Score 12.4; DB 24; Length 36;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 6 ACTGATAGAGTGTA 19
||||||||||||| |
Db 23 ACTGATAGAGTGCA 36

Search completed: March 26, 2003, 11:22:03
Job time : 180.455 secs